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ORNITHOLOGY.—*Two new birds from Morelos, Mexico.*¹ PIERCE BRODKORB, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology. (Communicated by HERBERT FRIEDMANN.)

While studying the Mexican birds belonging to the United States National Museum and to the Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of the Interior, I discovered two previously unrecognized subspecies from Morelos and neighboring states. For permission to describe these forms I am under obligation to Dr. John W. Aldrich, biologist of the Fish and Wildlife Service. This study was aided by a grant from the Faculty Research Fund by the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies in the University of Michigan.

***Chamaethlypis poliocephala pontilis*,
n. subsp.**

Type.—U.S.N.M. 186396; adult male; Puente de Ixtla, Morelos; June 8, 1903; E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman, original no. 10144.

Characters.—Agrees in color with *Chamaethlypis poliocephala poliocephala* (Baird), from Sinaloa to Nayarit, but wing and tail longer.

Agrees with *C. poliocephala ralphi* (Ridgway), from Texas, in having whitish eyelids and pale posterior underparts (i.e., lower breast and belly mixed with pale yellow, white, and buffy; flanks pale buffy brown), but throat and upper breast deeper yellow; back more olive, less grayish; and tail longer.

Differs from *C. poliocephala palpebralis* Ridgway, from Caribbean Mexico, in having whitish (instead of yellowish) eyelids; paler coloration throughout; and larger size.

Chamaethlypis poliocephala caninucha (Ridgway) and *C. poliocephala icterotis* (Ridgway), both from Central America, have black eyelids and are smaller and much more brightly colored.

¹ Received October 29, 1942.

Measurements.—Four males: wing, 61.5–63 (62.3); tail, 66–68.5 (67.3). Three females: wing 55.5–58.5 (57.0); tail, 59.5–61.5 (60.3).

In *poliocephala* the wing measures 57–58.5 in the male (♀ 52); tail, 60.5–62 (♀ 57.5). In *ralphi* the wing is 57.5–60 (♀ 52.5–55); tail, 57.5–65 (♀ 56.5–58.5). In *palpebralis* the wing is 54.5–60 (♀ 53–57); tail, 56.5–65 (♀ 55.5–62).

Range.—Pacific watershed of central Mexico, in states of Morelos and Michoacán.

Material examined.—Morelos (Puente de Ixtla, 1; Yautepec, 1); Michoacán (Queréndaro, 1; Zamora, 1; Los Reyes, 2). Also adequate series of the described forms, including the types of *poliocephala*, *ralphi*, *palpebralis*, *caninucha*, and *icterotis*.

***Sicalis luteola mexicana*, n. subsp.**

Type.—U.S.N.M. 186386; adult male; Puente de Ixtla, Morelos; June 8, 1903; E. W. Nelson and E. A. Goldman, original no. 10149.

Characters.—Differs from *Sicalis luteola chrysops* Sclater, of the Caribbean slope of Mexico, in larger size; paler, more golden yellow (less greenish yellow) crown, rump, and underparts; dark streaks of crown narrower and not extending forward beyond eye.

Measurements.—Eleven males: wing, 68–72.5 (70.0); tail, 43–49 (45.8). Two females: wing, 66–70 (68.0); tail, 43.5–46 (44.8).

In *chrysops* 13 males measure as follows: wing, 63–67 (65.8); tail, 41–44.5 (43.7). Three females: wing, 60–65 (62.0); tail, 41–43.5 (42.0).

Remarks.—The type of *chrysops*, for which the locality is given simply as “Mexico merid.,” was received from the dealer Parzudaki. The figure of the type (Ibis, 1872: pl. 2, fig. 1) clearly indicates a dark bird. The measurements of the type published by Sclater (Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1861: 376) and by Sharpe

(Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. 12: 384. 1888) are not identical, yet both sets of measurements show that the type was a small individual. I therefore restrict the type locality of *chrysops* to Orizaba, Veracruz, where the small, dark subspecies currently passing under the name is known to occur, and which town was a likely place of origin for a collection in 1861.

This species of finch was heretofore unknown in literature from the Pacific side of Mexico.

Range.—Pacific watershed of central Mexico, in states of Morelos and Puebla.

Material examined.—*S. l. mexicana*: Morelos (Puente de Ixtla, 12); Puebla (Atlixco, 2). *S. l. chrysops*: Veracruz (Orizaba, 1); Chiapas (Palenque, 15).

ENTOMOLOGY.—*New genera and species of Neotropical bark beetles (Coleoptera: Scolytidae).*¹ M. W. BLACKMAN, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. (Communicated by C. F. W. MUESEBECK.)

Described here are two new genera of Neotropical bark beetles, belonging to the subfamily Ipinae, tribe Pityophthorini, one of them containing two and the other three previously undescribed species. One of the genera is based upon material in the United States National Museum and recognized as new for a number of years, while the other is from material only recently received from Panama.

Gnatholeptus, n. gen.

Very similar to *Pityophthorus* Eichhoff in habitus and in many structural details. Body subcylindrical, weakly to moderately shining; frons flattened, finely, closely punctured with fine hairs in the female; eye large, emarginate, facets coarse; antenna similar to that of *Pityophthorus*, with club distinctly longer than 5-segmented funicle, ovate, with first two sutures strongly but incompletely septate; mandible long, slender, curved, extending well in front of rest of mouthparts, biting surface gougelike, comprising one-fourth or less of inner margin; pronotum margined at base, with anterior area concentrically asperate, summit rather low, with weak transverse impression; elytral declivity sloping, weakly to moderately sulcate at each side, third interspace with or without granules, vestiture moderate.

Genotype: *Gnatholeptus mandibularis*, n. sp.

This genus, although superficially similar to *Pityophthorus* and, indeed, much like certain of the species groups of that genus in many details such as antennal structure, can immediately be separated by the extraordinary development of the mandibles. In all known spe-

cies of *Pityophthorus*, as well as in most of the Scolytidae, the mandibles are short and stout, with the biting or chewing surface comprising nearly all the inner margin. In *Gnatholeptus*, however, the mandibles are long, curved, and comparatively slender. As their bases are widely separated and as only the distal fourth to sixth meet to form the biting surface, they form a sort of arch through which the ventral mouthparts may be seen.

It would be interesting to know the feeding habits and mode of life of *Gnatholeptus* to see what advantage is gained by such unusual mandibles. All the specimens of this genus, however, were taken at light, and nothing is known of their food or habits.

Gnatholeptus mandibularis, n. sp.

Female.—Light reddish brown: 1.77 mm long, 3.10 times as long as wide.

Frons convex above, finely, sparsely punctured, shining, flattened between eyes below, feebly concave in median area, finely, densely punctured, with a dense brush of fine, yellow, plushlike pubescence of moderate length. Eye rather large, half divided by a deep, V-shaped emargination, facets rather coarse. Antenna similar to that of *Pityophthorus*, with club 1.44 times as long as 5-segmented funicle, 1.30 times as long as wide, widest through third segment; sutures arcuate, the first two strongly but incompletely septate. Mandible long, slender, with biting surface confined to only the distal fourth of the inner margin.

Pronotum 1.18 times as long as wide, widest on posterior half; posterior border margined, feebly arcuate, posterior angles scarcely rounded; sides straight and subparallel on posterior half, broadly rounded in front, anterior

¹ Received September 10, 1942.